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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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**ALEX. ROSS & Co.**  
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No. 18,790. 號十九百七千八萬一第 日六初月七年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1918. 一拜禮 號二十月八年七國民華中 PRIOR \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
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**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 10.00	" 10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 5.00	" 10 "
5.00	to 5.30	" 10 "
5.30 p.m.	and 8.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
<b>SUNDAYS.</b>		
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.30	to 5.00	" 10 "
5.30	to 8.30	" 15 "
8.30	to 8.50	" 10 "

**NIGHTS CARS** as on Week Days.  
**SATURDAYS.**  
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.  
Season and picnic tickets available for all  
cars, not already full running at the time  
stated in the Company's time-table, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or  
Comproadors Order representing Bank  
Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers 11849

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

**TIME-TABLE.**  
On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.															
Stations		No. 4 Through Kowloon A.M.	No. 7 Through Kowloon A.M.	No. 8 Through Kowloon A.M.	No. 11 Local A.M.	No. 12 Through Kowloon P.M.	No. 13 Through Kowloon P.M.	No. 17 Local P.M.	No. 18 Local P.M.	No. 19 Through Kowloon P.M.	No. 20 Local P.M.	No. 21 Through Kowloon P.M.	No. 22 Through Kowloon P.M.	No. 23 Through Kowloon P.M.	No. 24 Through Kowloon P.M.
CANTON															
Tai Shei Wan	dep.	7.30		8.30	9.30		9.30								
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## "THE STANDARD OF THE LORD."

HOW IT HAS BEEN LIFTED UP AGAINST OUR ADVERSARIES.

The following interesting address was delivered by the Rev. W. Bernard Paton at Thai Yung on Sunday last, the Fourth Anniversary of the War:—

As we gather this afternoon, we can scarcely but recall how, a year ago to-day, the Allies were looking forward to a new year of war with great hopes and high confidence.

Encouraged by the glorious achievements of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, and Loos; the splendid victories on the Somme and at Verdun; the brilliant advance of the Italians towards Trieste; the fall of Baghdad and the capitulation of Gaza, and, above all, the entry of America into the arena of the struggle, there was good ground to hope that 1918 would see the end of this devastating war. Only one cloud shadowed the horizon, but that cloud was ominous indeed. The political upheaval in Russia, paralysing military activity, and leading to her ultimate defection from the ranks of the *Entente*, gave rise to the gravest forebodings—forebodings the gravest of which, now in the retrospect, we see to have been none too grave. Never since the early days of the war, in the great retreat from Mons, and the Germans' swift onrush to the Marne, have the Allies had such weeks of tense anxiety as those that commenced on the 21st March this year. Yet, while recognising that the situation called for greater sacrifices than ever, there has been no slackening of confidence, only a tightening up of the *Entente* with a grimmer determination than ever, no matter what the cost, to see this business through to the only finish possible, if civilization were to be preserved, and the world saved from the menace of an intolerable militarism.

Throughout these days, one passage of scripture has recurred with strange insistence to my mind. It is found in Isaiah liii. 15. When the adversary shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him. A year ago, again since the beginning of this war, have we had proof of the truth of these words.

Who can forget the numberless occasions on which the soldiers of the *Entente* have stood with extraordinary valour before the advancing German hosts, offering a resistance almost incredible—often numbered often five to one—with every device of modern warfare massed against them? Overwhelming preponderance—newly raised legions of the greatest military Power in the world. By all human calculations the Allies must have gone under. But never have they been compelled more to retreat—not once by sheer *force majeure* have the Central Powers been able to secure their great objective, the break up of the Allied armies.

Think of the noble defence of Liege by the Belgians under Gen. Liman, which at the time mightily impressed the imagination of Europe, but has almost been forgotten in the stirring events that have happened since. Think, too, of the marvellous retreat from Mons, when the small British Expeditionary force held up five German Army Corps, so averting a catastrophe that would have exceeded the surrender of Sedan. Think again of the 1st Battle of Ypres, when the Prussian Guards, proud in their strength, advanced in serried ranks to their destruction, the "contemptible little Army" that confronted them, only to reel and break before its indomitable resistance. Or, again, of the 2nd Battle of Ypres in May, 1915, when poisonous gases were used for the first time, under the shock of which the Allied armies were forced back, and the road to Calais actually thrown open for a brief moment, only to be closed again at once by those Canadians of undying memory, who with bare breast and naked steel held back the German onset! Or think of the magnificent resistance of the French at Verdun, or more recently of the Italians on the Piave, on each of which occasions the maximum effort of the enemy was in the end turned into something like a rout.

But, above all, think of the happenings of these last few weeks in France. "Wonderful as France has never throughout the whole war has never shown so wonderful as now. After four years of unceasing struggle, during part of which she bore almost the entire strain on the Western Front, and after her armies have been battered from the house-tops that she had been 'bled white,' she is now fighting as heroically as ever, in what is described as 'the greatest battle in this war of Titans.' Five separate offensives of incomparable magnitude have been launched by the Germans since March 21st, and while huge dents have been made in the Allied lines, our enemies are further from their objective than ever, and what threatened to become a world-shaking disaster now promises to turn into a harbinger of the much-longed-for victory.

Now I ask what is the meaning of this repeated tide of amazing resistance against what appeared time and again to be overwhelming odds? Is it not that when the adversary has come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord has lifted up a standard against him? That spirit has been manifested in the spirit of the *Entente* that make up the Allied forces. Their unshakable confidence, their willingness to offer themselves and to face every sacrifice, their extraordinary heroism, their refusal to accept defeat, their unaging cheerfulness even under the most depressing circumstances. Whence comes this spirit but from Him Who maintains every righteous cause, and Who never filleth those who stand up for the oppressed and the wronged? The *Entente* assurance of victory, which has never wavered, despite the direst disappointment, is rooted and grounded in their certainty of the righteousness of their cause. The words of Isaiah may be applied to them with perfect truth.

The Lord God will help us, therefore, shall we not be confounded; therefore have we set our face like a flint and know that we shall not be ashamed." This is the standard which the spirit of the Lord lifts up against our adversaries. You may call it, if you please, the standard of a clear conscience, and that is bound to command the blessing from the Lord. But for this, the Allies would have been down and out long ago.

It is that the Lord had not our cause maintained. If that one Lord had not our right sustained, When cruel men against us furiously rose up in wrath to make of us their prey.

But the spirit of the Lord has lifted up a standard against our adversaries in another way besides the indomitable resistance with which He has inspired the Allied troops. Have we yet realized the significance of the banding together of nations great and small, all the earth over, for the defence of civilization and the saving of the world of that precious fight which we have grown so used to hearing that such and such a country has broken off relations with the Central Powers, or 'actually entered' the *Entente*, against them, that we have almost ceased to take account. I question whether anyone here could repeat off-hand the names of the countries ranged against Germany and her satellites. Here are some arranged alphabetically, but I am not prepared to vouch that even this list is complete:—Belgium, Brazil, Britain, China, France, Greater Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Portugal, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, United States, and most recent of all, the West Indian island, Hayti, and the state of Honduras. We are very familiar with Rudyard Kipling's lines:—

"East is East, and West is West,  
And never the twain shall meet."

But behold they have met, in defence of a cause in which the elemental principles of humanity are at stake. That is significant enough. But most significant of all has been the entry of the United States into the conflict. We knew all along that she must come in the end. She could not hold aloof for ever from a struggle whose moral issues embrace the world. But the day that she took the decisive step was one of epoch-making importance. We do well to recall the words of the French Prime Minister, M. Ribot, after this event had been made public. "We all feel something great has happened, passing the proportions of political events." For, as we say this, and say it frankly and with full and glad acknowledgment, that America stands for the noblest ideals, and in the person of her President has given expression to them in the noblest of languages. The world owes an incalculable debt to President Wilson. He has called the standard which may truly be called the standard of the Lord. For if that League of Nations on which his heart is set even becomes a fact, then the Kingdom of God will have been brought nearer to realization, and this war will not have been fought in vain.

Surely one must be blind indeed who cannot recognize in these superlatively great events the standard of the Lord lifted up against our adversaries and the standard of the Lord which they stand by. But let us add one more witness. Over and above the witness from outside nations, comes that from within the enemy's country itself. The remarkable confession of Prince Lichnowsky is the most damning document published against Germany since the war began. It is surely of the first significance that it should have been made public just now. I understand that it took twenty years before the causes of the Franco-Prussian war came to light. But in this war, which defies all comparison, and when nothing less than the saving of humanity is at stake, God has not suffered us to fight on blindly, merely surmising the justice of our cause, but has given us many and infallible proofs to hearten and inspire.

Truth will out—we have known and believed that from the first but He Who manifests the truth is God, and in thus indicating the end for which the *Entente* mark of victory is the standard He has lifted up against our adversaries and His. And what is to be the end of all this? Of that end there can be no doubt. It is certain victory. "Be it far or near," says Gen. Smuts, "victory is as sure as the rising of the sun to-morrow."

We endorse those words, not because of the new hopefulness that has dawned in the present military situation, but because we know that a true and righteous cause can never fail. God's plans cannot suffer ultimate defeat. Their accomplishment may be delayed, but the delay is nothing more than a salutary discipline for the people of His hand and the nations that they represent. He has called them to co-operate with Him in the establishment of righteousness on the earth. These who would co-operate with God must have clean hands and pure motives. He must be able to give occasion to furnish ideals and simplify motives—and shall we also add—to eradicate vices that eat like a canker at the heart of even the best of nations.

Such, I verily believe, is the meaning of many of the setbacks the Allies have suffered. Would that they, as nations, would learn to learn the lessons—God would teach them. But in the end, purpose cannot be defeated. He is well-experienced in wars, and knows how to distil the red flood of tragedy into a perpetual dew of benediction."

Let me close with some lines of J. R. Russell I. well written at a grave crisis in the slow working out of personal freedom in America, but peculiarly suited to the present situation:—

"Carols seem the great Avenger; his  
One death-trap in the darkness, 'twixt  
Old systems and the World;  
Truth forever on the scaffold; Wrong  
forever on the throne!

Yet that scaffold sways the future, and  
Behind the dim unknown  
Standeth God within the shadow, keep-  
ing watch above His own."

## PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, July 25th.

### THE SITUATION.

The dog days have come when it is "too hot to work, and consequently political happenings are not so much in evidence. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is at the seaside and declines to come to the capital, preferring to resign. The Premier, too, seems very much in the background. Yet in spite of this apparent laxity the Cabinet meets almost daily and discusses the various problems of the hour. Tiao Kun, the generalissimo of the expedition against Kwangtung, still directs operations from the security and comfort of Tientsin, a proceeding which does not add to his popularity with the more earnest military men, and, in order to

hush things a little, General Hsu Shu Chen has been appointed Deputy Commissioner for the four Southern provinces. This gentleman has had another consultation with his Northern friend, the Tachun of the Three Provinces, doubtless with a view to strengthening their position financially as well as militarily.

As a matter of fact, the only outstanding decision of the week is concerned with participation in the Allied expedition to Vladivostok, it having been agreed to send a thousand troops from one of the better divisions at present quartered in Peking. No fresh loans have been suggested, but previously reported loan negotiations have been denied and so it is difficult to know, exactly where the country stands. Below I give the semi-official statement on this subject, published a few days ago.

"During the course of the last few weeks reports have been in circulation about the flotation of various loans from Japan, but most of them are unfounded and baseless, because they have been fabricated by anti-Government elements for political and other ends. As a matter of fact, the Chinese Government has concluded and signed the following agreements with Japanese capitalists, viz.:

1.—The Kirin-Huiling Railway loan.  
2.—The Tsinan-Shuntch Railway loan.  
3.—The Telegraph loan, including five Wireless Stations.  
4.—The Kirin-Hailongjiang Forest loan.  
5.—Third advance of ten million dollars Currency loan.

All the other proposed loans such as the Fenghuangshan, Tobacco and Wine monopoly, and the Peking-Mukden Railway have been cancelled, while other reports about eighty million dollars from Japan for issuing Yen notes in Peking, one hundred million dollars loan with Land tax as security, and one hundred million dollars for the development of iron mines in China are all rumours entirely fabricated by anti-Tsun Chi-jui elements.

For the above mentioned five loans the Government received altogether about forty million dollars Japanese gold currency without restriction as to their use.

The tobacco loan has been stopped, partially due to British, American, and French protests, and partly due to the threats of those Chinese who are interested in the tobacco and wine trades to go on strike and refuse to pay their taxes to the Government in case their protests are unheeded by Peking.

The natives of North Manchuria are doing their best to oppose the Forest loan of thirty millions, and Mr. Nishihara has already promised to give concessions to the natives to relinquish their claims to mines in the vicinity of the forests. He also promises to permit the natives to take shares in his Company.

ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY.

The Belgian community celebrated the anniversary of their national independence on Sunday, when there was an "At Home" at the Sino-French Cercle, congratulations and sympathies being tendered our gallant Allies by a host of friends. The Belgian Minister to Russia is here on a visit. A few days ago he had an audience with the President, and to-day His Excellency M. Jules Destrée will speak at a reception to be given in the theatre of the British Legation.

PEKING IS taking a very close interest in affairs in Siberia. The Allied expedition to Vladivostok, which has now been arranged, is under way. Our French friends in blue or khaki, in fair proportion, left for Tientsin to make up the French detachment which will leave from there. The United States authorities may draw on officers and men from North China as well as from Manila. But I must not say more in this connection, otherwise your censor may use his pencil. I think I may safely tell you that the correspondents are also making plans.

Mr. Fraser, the *Times* representative, has already left for the North. The *Daily Mail* has a special correspondent somewhere in the neighbourhood. Major Wearne, M.C., of Reuters, has been visiting General Horvath at Grodekovo; while Mr. Whiffen, representing the Associated Press of America, leaves for the north in a day or two.

The Chinese Government seems to be much exercised over alleged Bolshevik and Austro-German intrigues on the Northern borders, but there are those who doubt such activities, alleging that the reports are designed with a view to affording China a good excuse for sending an army into Mongolia for the purpose of reasserting China's authority over this former dependency now that Russia is not likely to challenge such a procedure.

A local newspaper, *The Peking Leader*, in its editorial to-day suggests that the Sino-Japanese Military Convention recently concluded should be abrogated in favour of an Allied compact respecting intervention in Siberia. Most probably an understanding of the nature suggested has already been reached, and it may be presumed, therefore, that the convention alluded to becomes automatically inoperative. Of course the journal wants to make sure that Japan's apparent hold on this country with regard to military affairs shall be relaxed.

A RUN ON THE BANK.

On Saturday there was one of those financial episodes not unknown in China. It originated in Tientsin, where some genius had discovered that the word Peking could be erased from the depreciated notes of the Bank of China, and "Tientsin" inserted, thus enabling the notes, to be cashed at full value. The fraud was discovered after a number had been cashed. This reacted in the capital, where exchange-shops cashed Tientsin and Kalgan notes at par, or with slight discount. These shops were surrounded by crowds of people demanding a speedy exchange and exhausting the limited stock of silver carried by these shops. However, the police interfered and order was soon restored. One effect, of course, was the further depreciation of the Peking notes, and, in order to enhance their value, the Bank has undertaken to cash these at a point or two higher than the exchange shops. Such is finance in China.

MACAO BOND ABANDONED.

It is reported that when it was proposed to build a bond in Macao the Chinese Government protested on the ground that it was an infringement of China's sovereign rights, a view which is said to be supported by the Chinese in the South. Now it is announced that the Portuguese Government has decided to abandon its original plan in order to maintain the friendship between the two nations. As Portuguese sovereignty was recognised by the treaty of 1887 it is difficult to understand the explanation thus given. It cannot mean a revival of the assertion of Chinese sovereignty.

## CANTON LOCAL RED CROSS WORKERS.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers, despatched last week to the Matron, Nasrigh Military Hospital, Cairo, the following articles:—23 suits pyjamas, 34 flannel shirts, 6 khaki shirts, 15 helpless case shirts, 16 shrouds, 36 pillow-cases, 30 draw sheets, 24 dysentery pads, 28 dusters, 84 serviettes, 58 tray-cloths, 17 knitted face swabs, 17 knitted handkerchiefs, 4 surgical caps, 24 surgical swabs in bags, rolled bandages, 12 gauze many-tailed bandages (abdominal), 12 gauze many-tailed bandages (chest), 22 flannel many-tailed bandages (abdominal), 12 triangular bandages, 37 comfort bags, 7 pairs white socks, 1 flannel suit, and a pair flannel trousers.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

CAPE.

D.O. 77 is cancelled.

PARADES.

The following will parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, helmets and spikes.

Monday, August 12th—No. 2 Platoon.

Tuesday, August 13th—No. 1 Section.

Wednesday, August 14th—No. 2 Co.

Thursday, August 15th—No. 3 Co.

No. 2 Section at Water Police Station on Friday, August 16th, at 5.45 p.m.

Kit and rifles will be inspected by a Superintendent at 6 p.m. on each of the above Parades.

REVISION.

Sergeant Lai Man Wai reverts to the ranks at his own request.



# A SCHOOL-BOY'S THEFT. FINED \$30 AND BOUND OVER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Antonio Ng, a student of St. Joseph's College, was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of jewellery from the Victoria Recreation Club and pawning it, at the same time giving a false address.

Mr. T. Meek stated that on the day of the theft he was on the verandah of the V.R.C. reading a newspaper, and defendant was sitting on a chair about four or five yards away from witness, opposite the dressing-room.

Defendant said he found the envelope containing the articles of jewellery and took it away to make inquiries as to the owner.

Sergeant Blackman said that several juveniles had been committed at the V.R.C. during the past few months.

Mr. Wood said that defendant was charged with giving a false address at the pawnshop, and for that he would be fined \$3, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour; with stealing a watch belonging to Mr. F. Franco, and on that charge he would be fined \$25, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour. In regard to the other larcenies he would be bound over in \$100 in two sureties to be of good behaviour for six months. If he appeared before the Court again he would be sent to prison.

# EURASIAN WOMAN SENT TO HARD LABOUR FOR RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Saturday before Mr. J. R. Wood, Violet Brown was charged, on remand, with returning from banishment.

Defendant stated that she had found her friend, but he was not present in Court. He had asked her to speak for herself.

At this juncture a Chinese came forward and went into the witness-box. He said he knew defendant's grandfather and mother, but he did not know defendant very well. She was not married and she led a wandering life.

Mr. Wood asked witness if he could suggest anything in regard to defendant. Witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour. Defendant was led out of the box screaming "Excuse me, sir, excuse me, sir."

# WAR SAVINGS.

## TWENTIETH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month a record amount of War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting in value to no less than \$274,000 (Straits Currency).

The amounts paid in were all invested in War Loan of the Malaya Trust at 6 per cent.

The total amounts received to date are as follows:—

Local Currency	\$1,608,105.
Straits Currency	\$250,347.51.
Sterling	£7,038, 11s. 10d.
Gold dollars	1,556.24.
Francs	5,240.
Tails	434.

# BANK RETURNS FOR JULY.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st July, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	8,392,485	5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	21,913,210	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,104,186	550,000†
Total	21,409,881	22,550,000

\* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.  
† Securities with the Crown Agents £110,000.

# TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

6.09 p.m., August 10th.  
Cyclone or typhoon east of Luzon, more than three hundred miles distant, direction unknown.

# FIRST STANDARD SHIP BUILT IN HONGKONG.

## LAUNCHED AT KOWLOON BY LADY MAY.

### SIR PAUL CHATER'S FORECAST OF THE COLONY'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

The first standard ship built in the Colony was launched on Saturday morning at the Kowloon Docks by Lady May, who acted as sponsor. The ship—which is aptly christened the *War Drummer*, for she has been expressly constructed for war service—was built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, who have several other ships in course of construction for the Government.

There was a very large gathering which included H.E. the Governor, Major General Ventris, Commodore V. Gurner, R.N., Commander Myburgh, R.N., Surgeon General Drepper, R.N., Commander Gibson, R.N., Commander Beckwith, R.N., Colonel Mayhew, Major Morgan, Major Macdonald, Major Cassell, Major Hammond, Major Ardoino, Captain Russell, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Sir Havilland de Saussure, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. N. J. Stabb, and Messrs. A. O. Lang, W. C. Jack, Ross Thompson, R. M. Dyer, H. P. White, W. O. Lambert, E. Sleight, T. Hough, J. H. Wallace, L. N. Leefe, O. Adler, and many ladies.

When the company had assembled on a gaily belfagged platform which had been erected for their accommodation, Mr. R. M. Dyer handed Lady May a mallet with which she severed a coloured silk cord by striking a chisel. A bottle of champagne was broken on the bows of the vessel, which then slid gracefully down the slip-way to the accompaniment of cheers, the blowing of steam-launch whistles and the firing of crackers. The launch was an unqualified success, the vessel taking the water without a hitch.

Sir Paul Chater, Chairman of the Dock Company, said:—Your Excellency, Lady May, ladies and gentlemen,—It is now, not quite 18 months ago since a similar function to that we have just performed took place at this Dockyard—the launch of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Kwai-nang*. On that occasion my predecessor in office, Mr. Dodwell, remarked that it was another nail in the coffin of the enemy and that we had many more such nails to hammer in. He also remarked that he thought that it was up to owners at home and to the Government, to see that the fullest use was made of the facilities, which were at their disposal—the labour and plant which the Dock Company could offer them. The launch that we have just so successfully made is yet another and even more important nail in that coffin, since this vessel is not, as the *Kwai-nang*, merely a mercantile ship, but one built to the order of the Admiralty for imperial purposes, and it is a source of great pride to me to have enjoyed the privilege, as Chairman of this Company, of taking part to-day in the launching of this first standard ship ever launched in Hongkong. While this is the first ship of this class to be floated from our yard, I think I may, without any breach of confidence, tell you that it is to be by no means our one and only effort. We already have several others of greater tonnage in course of building, or on orders from the Admiralty, as well as four powerful tugs for them. Next to the manufacture of munitions of war, shipbuilding is to-day the greatest and most important industry at home, and it is only right and proper that, with this Company's facilities for turning out ships, we should do all we can in this important direction.

At the present time, of course, we are dependent for our building materials upon importation either from England or from America—a source of frequent delay—but I predict that the day is not far distant when we shall be able ourselves to manufacture all our requirements in this direction. We have in the New Territory a large quantity of iron, and recently other minerals—including wolfram and molybdenite, both of which are used in the production of steel—have been discovered there. Only recently a shipment of over 36 tons of wolfram taken from the New Territory has been made for the Home Government to their agents, Messrs. Watson & Co. of Liverpool, and this is, I hope, only the beginning of what will eventually develop into a large business to the benefit of the Colony. Although we have not as yet found coal

within our borders, that most important item to all manufacturers, we know that it is abundant not far off in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, and when once we can get China to work these mines, it will not be long before the establishment of large smelting works in Hongkong becomes an accomplished fact.

You have no doubt read in recent Home papers the proposals of the Government to foster and assist Home and Colonial Trade when the war is over, by the establishment of an Industrial Bank. Well, gentlemen, I have no doubt that such a measure will be of untold benefit to the Empire's Trade in all parts of the world as well as to this Colony. Hongkong foresees the use of such institutions so far back as 1863 and we have had since that date our local Bank, an institution of purely local birth, which, by its ever ready assistance, has enabled such undertakings as ours of to-day to be successfully carried out, and which has, by its support, done so much to foster many other of our local enterprises and thus has, to a large degree, assisted in the prosperity of the Colony. Nothing further remains for me to say except to wish a prosperous career to our offspring, the good ship *War Drummer*. May she fulfil all that is expected of her. (Applause.)

Lady May said:—Sir Paul Chater, ladies and gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of the honour of having been chosen to launch and christen the fine ship which we have just seen received upon the bosom of the ocean—her mother by adoption—and the sense of honour is deepened by the consciousness that this is the first standard ship completed in the Colony, and that in launching her we are adding yet another item to the many valuable contributions in men, material and money this little Colony has already made towards the successful prosecution of the war. We are all rejoiced to learn that yet other similar items are to follow. The name "*War Drummer*" awakens in me recollections of Fiji where, in days of old, warriors—men of, perhaps, the finest stature in the world—were summoned to battle by the Lali or drum, sounded from village to village. Thus shall this "*War Drummer*" go forth to play her part in the strife which is ravaging Europe, a part which has been reserved for the British Mercantile Marine, and has been and is being played with a resourcefulness and heroism which has inspired the admiration of the Empire—may more of the whole civilised world. I would ask you to wish for the continued prosperity of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, to record our appreciation of the successful labours of Mr. Dyer and of the able staff working under him, to congratulate the Chairman of the Company, Sir Paul Chater, and to pray for the fulfilment of the roseate dreams he has outlined of the future industrial progress of the Colony. (Applause.)

Mr. R. M. Dyer said he thanked Lady May for the nice things she had said about his staff and himself, and asked her to accept a diamond brooch as a memento of the occasion.

Three hearty cheers were then given for Lady May, after which the company adjourned to Mr. Dyer's office, where refreshments were served.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *War Drummer* is a steel single screw steamer of the single-deck class "C" standard type, having a poop bridge, and top-gallant forecastle. Her dimensions are:—Length overall, 338ft.; length B.P., 225ft.; breadth moulded, 46ft.; depth moulded, 26ft.; poop, bridge and forecastle, 7ft. 9ins. high.

A cellular double bottom extends fore and aft, and is divided into six tanks for oil cargo or ballast, the centre girder being watertight. Both fore and after peaks are constructed for water ballast. Machinery is fitted amidships. Six watertight bulkheads and one portable wood bulkhead forward of boiler room, provide five cargo holds, four hatches being 24' long x 16' wide, and the cross bunker hatch 10' long x 16' wide. By extra sub-division of bottom and holds the "margin of safety" has been increased over that of the pre-war class without reducing the stowage of cargo. Excepting four pillars, the holds, which are very large and void of obstruction, provide stowage lengths of 52ft. to 6ft. The structural arrangement of the deck differs from the usual practice. Continuous girders in line with hatch coamings, cut the deck fore and aft. These girders, cross-tied to deep beams which are arched to web frames, are supported at hatch corners by tube pillars. Deck plating and beams are fitted intercostally

between these girders. The shell plating is in excess of Lloyd's requirements. Latest Government practice, which ensures speedy loading and discharging of cargo, has been adopted, there being 10 derricks of a tons capacity operated by 6 steam winches.

The officers are accommodated on the bridge and the crew in the poop. The Captain and officers are berthed in large and well lighted cabins, and, in accordance with the latest regulations of the Board of Trade, the crew are provided with two berth cabins, wash places and lavatories, separate dining-rooms being set apart for the firemen and seamen.

A complete wireless telegraphy installation and electric light is fitted, the dynamo being steam driven and of 10 K.W. capacity. The vessel will be propelled by one set of triple expansion surface condensing engines, the cylinder dimensions being H.P. 23" dia., I.P. 38" dia., L.P. 61" dia., stroke 42". Steam is generated in two boilers each 15' 0" internal diameter x 10' 8" long, constructed to Lloyd's requirements and survey for a working pressure of 180 lbs. per square inch. Steam for the auxiliary machinery (windlass, winches, steering gear, dynamo, etc.), is provided by a donkey boiler 8' 8" diameter x 8' 6" long, constructed to Lloyd's requirements and survey for a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. The auxiliary machinery is very complete for a vessel of this class and consist of two independent simplex feed pumps, one direct contact exhaust feed water heater working in conjunction with the feed pumps, one 15-ton evaporator, one large simplex ballast pump, one winch condenser with drain tank and independent vertical duplex pump for circulating condensing water through same, one general service pump of the vertical type, fitted with all necessary connections for the bilge, ballast, and wash deck service, and a vertical duplex feed pump for the donkey boiler. Condensing water for the main condenser is supplied by an independent steam driven centrifugal pump. Excepting the dynamo, the auxiliary machinery comprising windlass, steam and hand steering gears, feed pumps, feed water heater, feed water filter, evaporators, ballast and general service pumps, feed pump for donkey boiler, steam driven ash hoist, and centrifugal circulating pump for the main condenser, have been designed and built by the Dock Co. The *War Drummer* has been constructed to Lloyd's highest class. In details of design sunnary war-emergency measures have been adopted. A deadweight of 5,000 tons will be carried during steam trials when a mean speed of 10.1 knots is anticipated.

## SUBSTITUTES.

He thought he saw a Banker's clerk, that studied & s. d. He looked again and saw it was a very pink sweet pea. "If he's not going home," he said, "I shall not stay to tea."

He thought he saw a Lawyer bird, With musty tomes galore, He looked again and saw it was a mermaid on the shore. "This must be swept away," he said, "Or we can swim no more."

He thought he saw an Architect intent on building ships, He looked again and saw it was a waiter taking tips. "If he should come near me," he said, "Then good-bye to my nips."

He thought he saw a Superman, To nothing he said, "Cap't!"; He looked again and saw it was his sister's cousin's aunt. "Did I but rule this land," he said, "I'd certainly say 'shan't'."

He thought it was omnipotent, Like the P.W.D., He looked again and saw it was a remnant from Class D. "If he's to win the war," he said, "May I be there to see?"

## MASKEE.

There's a little bit of forebore on the road to Causeway Bay, There's a little granite bridge across the sea, There's a host of rotten smells that abound thereo' night and day, And the Government for ever says "Maskee."

It's a source of irritation, of disease to all who pass; It's a crying shame to all the Colony; But it's the happy hunting ground of the lower coolie class, So the Big Bugs wink their eye and say "Maskee."

Oh, it's money for the golf links and little things like that; Money for things of no use to you or me; But let it be a question of our grievances, you bet The Government will surely say "Maskee."

There's a little bit of forebore on the road to Causeway Bay, There's a little granite bridge across the sea; There's the smells which always sicken those who pass along that way, But the Government for ever says "Maskee."

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Borden's Malted Milk.

Grape Nuts.

Ralston's Select Bran.

"Red Jacket" Lobster in tins.

Heinz Soup and Baked Beans.

Heinz Tomato Sauce and Stuffed Olives.

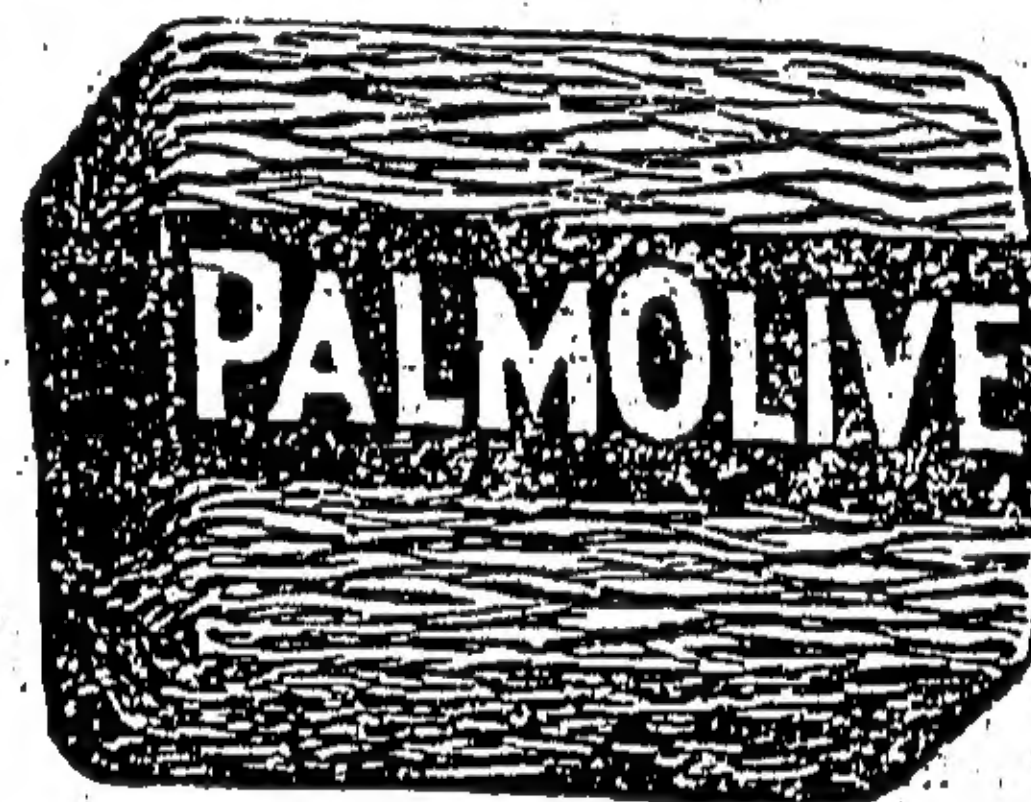
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[2275]







# THE WAR.

**AMIENS COMPLETELY FREED FROM GERMAN MENACE: ALLIES TAKE 24,000 PRISONERS IN THREE DAYS.**

**AUSTRO-GERMANS' INVASION OF CHINA.**

**MR. BALFOUR ON GERMANY'S DOMINATION DREAMS.**

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH FRONT.

ALLIES PROGRESS EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, August 9th.  
11.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Allies renewed the attack on the whole battle-front south of the Somme and progressed everywhere, despite increasing resistance.

The French, in extending their front to the south, captured Pierrepont and the wood to the north, and also advanced four miles north and north-east.

The Canadians and Australians, with admirable dash, after capturing the outer defences of Amiens, advanced two miles beyond, after severe fighting.

Before evening the French and British had reached the lines Pierrepont-Arvillers, Rosieres-Baincourt-Morcourt, where fighting continues.

Local fighting is reported north of the Somme.

Our prisoners are now 17,000, while we captured between 200 and 300 guns, including a heavy railway gun, large numbers of trench-mortars and machine-guns, immense stores and material, including a train.

Our casualties are exceptionally light.

### MORLANCOURT CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 10th.  
2.15 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Yesterday afternoon and evening the advance of the Allied armies continued on the whole front from south of Montdidier to the Ancre. The French attacking south of Montdidier during the afternoon, captured Le Tronquoy, Le Fretoy and Assain-villers, and are threatening Montdidier from the south-east. The French captured over 2,000 prisoners in this sector.

The Canadian and Australian divisions have taken Bouchair, Maricourt, Libons, and have entered Baincourt and Proxart.

In the evening the British and Americans attacked in the angle between the Somme and Ancre and met with immediate success.

At nightfall all our objectives were taken, including the village of Morlan-court, and the high ground to the south-east.

The enemy counter-attacks in this sector were beaten off after sharp fighting.

The prisoners captured by the Allies since August 8th exceed 24,000.

### TANKS PERFORM WONDERS.

LONDON, August 9th.  
11.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day states:—This has been another day of good progress with the offensive, which was considerably widened by the French operations north of Montdidier.

Airmen report that the Germans are in considerable confusion in some places, and that bodies of our cavalry, tanks and armoured cars are operating far ahead among the enemy positions, some of which are already evacuated.

Tanks and armoured cars performed wonders yesterday. One of these dashed into Proxart and poured a stream of machine-gun bullets through the window of a room where a party of German officers were at lunch. Another set fire to and gutted a complete train and captured a Red Cross train with staff complete. Other armoured cars captured a transport column near Flamerville.

## AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our aeroplanes co-operated with our other arms on the battle-front all day and signalled targets to the artillery and supplied our advance troops with ammunition from the air. They also dropped smoke bombs before tanks' line of advance, concealing their approach from the enemy.

Flying low, our squadrons machine-gunned and bombed the retreating enemy, causing havoc among his masses of troops and transport, also trains, junctions, and bridges.

We destroyed 48 aeroplanes and drove down 17 others uncontrollable. Fifty-one British machines are missing, mostly shot down from the ground.

Our airmen continued to co-operate with the infantry, cavalry and tanks, and heavily bombed the Somme bridges day and night.

### THE BRITISH REVENGE.

LONDON, August 10th.  
7.15 a.m.

What the Paris papers enthusiastically style "The British Revenge" is progressing in a fashion unprecedented in any British offensive. So far the advance has been slower north of the Somme than elsewhere, as the succession of ravines there favours defensive tactics, but the troops are back on their old lines south of the Somme. Generally speaking, the salient has been broadened both at its apex and its base by yesterday's successes and is now seriously exposed on the flank. The Germans, as at the Marne, are being driven into a great pocket south of the Somme, with their back to the river, and it will need very desperate efforts to maintain themselves there, while their retirement will imperil the flank of the new positions to which they were driven from the Marne.

### GERMAN ARMIES' DIFFICULTIES.

The crucial point is Chaules, which is near an important road and railway centre, and where the British advance attained its greatest depth. Its capture is bound to precipitate the German withdrawal from the Montdidier salient.

Some experts think it possible the Germans will attempt to escape their difficulties by another drive to the Chantel ports, but, on the other hand, it is pointed out that Marshal Foch's present thrust precisely anticipated such a move by necessitating further inroads upon Prince Rupprecht's reserves, and, as it is expected that Marshal Foch will now deal other rapid blows, the prospects of any effective German retaliation is regarded as diminishing. This is practically admitted by the German newspapers, which are now talking of a new defensive strategy designed to spare their men in the event of the development of our alleged offensive.

### TOTAL BRITISH ADVANCE.

Our arrival in the vicinity of Chaules is specially significant. Chaules is within two miles of the central portion of the Peronne-Roye road, which is regarded as most important. If we reach it, the Germans' position in the Montdidier pocket will be untenable.

The Germans recaptured Chipilly, and the Canadians captured Beaufort and Warvillers.

Our patrols are beyond Foucaucourt, on the 1916 Somme line.

The total advance of the British army is ten miles, and the infantry are now operating upon ground hitherto held by cavalry and tanks.

The German losses, apart from prisoners, are very heavy, and our casualties are exceptionally light.

## GERMANS LOSE MUCH MATERIAL.

The capture of German material has been very heavy. Whole batteries of artillery may be seen left exactly as they were very hurriedly abandoned. A wagonfull of maps and papers was captured.

Our airmen have done magnificent work, having blown up bridges at Peronne and Brigy.

Prisoners have been captured from nine divisions.

British troops are now returning to the attack between Chipilly and Mericourt.

## CANADIAN CAVALRY CUT OFF GERMANS.

LONDON, August 9th.  
4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Last night was comparatively quiet on the new battlefield.

Our cavalry patrols, accompanied by "whippet" tanks, were reported by our airmen to be far out "in the blue." Our infantry advance at many places was only checked by our physical inability to push on further.

Prisoners confess that the attack was a complete surprise, as the roads in many places were mined, but so rapid was our advance that the enemy did not have time to touch off these.

The liaison between the French and British was perfect, showing admirable staff work. One of the stirring spectacles of the day was when a body of Canadian horse, working around a large force of the enemy which was making an obstinate stand, got into touch with the French cavalry deploying at a gallop, completely cutting off the Germans.

## THOUSAND TANKS IN ACTION.

LONDON, August 9th.  
9.40 p.m.

The evening papers state the battle situation shows an average depth of penetration of eight miles, on a front of 20 miles. The latest news reveals that the advance is continuing.

Between Morlan-court and Chipilly a bitter struggle was waged in which the British were unable to maintain all their gains. The push is proceeding along the Vermand and Roye roads.

The French captured Hangest, Arvillers, Contoire and Pierrepont, advancing four miles on a front of nine miles.

Yesterday's maximum advance reached the remarkable depth of over twelve miles, and was accomplished by cavalry, mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig, which reached the line from Framerville to Libons, thus pushing on four miles ahead of the infantry.

A thousand tanks participated yesterday.

### SEVENTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 9th.  
7.40 p.m.

The prisoners at mid-day totalled 17,000, including 4,000 captured by the French.

Over 200 guns have been counted.

### FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, August 9th.  
9.45 p.m.

The situation at Morlan-court is obscure, as it is noteworthy that Sir Douglas Haig does not confirm the capture reported last evening. It is on the extreme British left, where the enemy's resistance is strongest. A number of fierce German counter-attacks are developing to-day, one of which resulted in the loss of Chipilly.

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 9th.  
12.50 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy attacked with strong forces on the 8th inst. between the Ancre and the Aye.

Favoured by a thick fog, they forced their way, with the aid of tanks, into our infantry and artillery lines.

We threw them out of our positions to the north of the Somme.

Between the Somme and the Aye our counter-attacks brought the enemy to a standstill.

We suffered losses in prisoners and guns, and also took British, Australian, Canadian and French prisoners.

## FRANCE FRONT.

AMERICANS FIRST ACROSS THE VESLE.

LONDON, August 9th.  
10.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, describing the fighting in the Vesle Valley, says:—The enemy had most methodically thought out the problem of holding the heights beyond the Vesle. Once across the river our troubles perceptibly increased.

The enemy withdrew the bulk of their automatics to the wooded slopes, leaving only a few in the corn where they could enfilade our advance from the river. Many of these were silenced by individual deeds of daring. When the outpost guns were disposed of a bridgehead was formed and more troops got over. We advanced to the foot-hills, and we are now lying on the hillside practically in the open.

German gunners are watching every movement from the "belt of trees" and above their invisible machine-guns have a clear field of fire. Our gunners are shelling their gunners with gas, but so far without sensibly keeping down their fire.

The Americans were the first to cross the river, their engineers constructing trestle bridges, from material cut down under fire.

### THE NEW FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, August 10th.  
4.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday evening, stated:—The front formed as a result of the French advance to-day is a large convex curve from Courtenouche to Rozieres, and about 11 miles from Morisel, on the west bank of the Aye, opposite Monreuil, whence the French started yesterday morning.

The enemy, naturally, is holding the flank of our attack in the region of Montdidier more obstinately than in the centre.

The Colonels of three German regiments and their staffs were captured in yesterday morning's surprise, before the officers had time to finish dressing. One bolted, but French soldiers ran him down and brought him back.

Fewer guns were taken by the French than by the British, because the Germans, anticipating the British attack, transferred many guns to the north of the Amiens-Noyon road.

## FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS SCORE SUCCESSES.

PARIS, August 10th.

A communique states:—Following up the advance on the right the British Fourth Army and our troops to-day scored fresh successes.

After breaking the resistance of the enemy we carried the villages Pierrepont, Contoire, Hangest-en-Santerre and captured Arvillers.

Our progress in this direction since yesterday morning attained a depth of fourteen kilometres. Besides a considerable quantity of material, we captured 4,000 prisoners.

### AMERICANS CAPTURE FISMETTE.

Our losses, like the British, are particularly light.

On the Vesle the Americans captured Fismette and 100 prisoners.

### FRENCH REACH FAVEROLLES.

PARIS, August 10th.

A communique states:—Our troops operating on the right of the British pursued their successes last evening, and at night.

We progressed east of Arvillers and captured Davenescourt.

Attacking south of Montdidier, between Eyencourt and Le Fretoy, we took Rubescourt and Assain-Villers, and reached Faverolles.

### AERIAL WARFARE.

PARIS, August 10th.

A communique states:—Notwithstanding a dense mist and low clouds our air squadrons multiplied their reconnaissances of enemy lines, frequently machine-gunning troops.

Four enemy aeroplanes and four captive balloons were felled in air-fighting.

Ten tons of projectiles were dropped on the railways in the region of Chaules, Neale, Ham, and Roye.

## [THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

AMIENS COMPLETELY FREED.

PARIS, August 10th.  
8.20 p.m.

Thrown into confusion by the French and American troops between Soissons and Rheims, and having scarcely arrived at the end of his retreating movements, the enemy was again attacked, this time east of Amiens. He had to give up ground before the victorious advance of the British and French troops.

The new battle-front extends over both sides of the Somme, north and south, in the direction from south of Albert to north of Montdidier.

A few days ago a series of local operations rendered the French troops nearly complete masters of the left bank of the Aye.

Tuesday's attack took place over a front of 30 kilometres, from Morlan-court, east of the Ancre, to Branches, west of the Ancre.

The Fourth British Army, under General Sir Henry Rawlinson, attacked north of the Luce. The First French Army, under General Debeney, attacked on the south, over a front of about a dozen kilometres. French, Canadian, Australian and British storming troops had been brought up to the spot at night.

The artillery preparation lasted less than one hour. A great number of tanks took part in the action, preparing the way for the infantry.

The enemy surprise was so complete that a Major-General was taken prisoner whilst in bed, and a German division was completely in a state of confusion when the attack was launched.

In the morning a great part of the objectives had been reached. In the course of the afternoon the advance of the Allied troops was accentuated; supported by light tanks and even by cavalry, which put the retreating German columns to flight.

The advance registers an average of more than six kilometres, and reaches 13 kilometres in the middle of the pocket formed by our front in German positions.

The situation, therefore, is completely reversed. Instead of embarrassing the salient the Germans had made towards Amiens, it is now the Allies' turn to thrust an angle into the enemy front.

The first result of this offensive is, to free Amiens completely. The front, which was 15 kilometres away from this town, is now only twice as far. Fourteen thousand prisoners have already been taken. We also captured numerous guns.

## Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DURAZZO, CATTARO AND POLA BOMBED.

LONDON, August 10th.

An Italian naval official report states:—Anglo-Italian air activities since August 7th include the bombardment of military works at Durazzo twice, also Cattaro, Santostino-di-Livenza and Pola. Fires were created at Pola and Durazzo which were visible 50 miles distant.

## FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO EGYPT.

LONDON, August 10th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Two Royal Air Force officers, accompanied by two mechanics, have just flown from England to Egypt, on an ordinary service machine, only halting once or twice for petrol.

The flight, being a piece of routine work, the distance flown over 2,000 miles and the pace good throughout, this event is full of promise for after the war development of British aviation.

## ITALIAN AVIATORS FLY OVER VIENNA.

ROME, August 10th.

Eight Italian aeroplanes, commanded by Gabriello D'Annunzio, flew over Vienna to-day and dropped manifestoes.

All the aviators returned. A later message reports that one aeroplane was forced to land near Vienna, owing to engine trouble.

## SEAPLANES CHASE A ZEPPELIN.

LONDON, August 9th.

An Admiralty announcement says:—A formation of our large seaplanes in the North Sea sighted a Zeppelin 4,000 feet up and climbed to attack her. They were unseen at first, but the Zeppelin, later sighting them dropping all her bombs, released her water ballast, put up her nose and escaped into heavy clouds.

## WEEK'S AERIAL ACTIVITY.

Our aeroplanes during the week ending the 7th inst. dropped many tons of explosives with good results on Ostend and Zeebrugge. Three hostile machines were shot down in flames and six driven down out of control. All the British machines returned.

## Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ITALIAN FRONT.

EIGHT SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, August 9th.

A Italian official report from Italy states:—Our divisions carried eight successful simultaneous raids between the Asiago and Canova. We inflicted heavy casualties and captured 315 prisoners, six machine-guns and three trench-mortars. Our casualties were light.

Our Air Force destroyed 11 hostile machines. One of our machines is missing.

## AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, August 9th.

An Italian official report says:—We repulsed two attacks at Col-dol-Rosso. Our airships bombed military establishments at Pola, on the Venetian plains, and in Trent.

## General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GREAT AMERICAN GUN PLANT IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.

The War Department announces that plans are completed for the building of a great gun re-lining plant in France at a cost of \$30,000,000, which will compare with Krupp's Essen works.

## BRITAIN'S DECLARATION TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that a Declaration by the British Government to the people of Russia has been issued at Vladivostok, Murmansk and Archangel. It states, *inter alia*:

"We not only want to stem the German penetration but to bring economic relief to your ruined and suffering country. We have sent some supplies, and more will follow. We wish to aid the development of the industrial and natural resources of your country and not to exploit them for ourselves, to restore the exchange of goods, stimulate agriculture, and enable you to take your rightful place among the free nations of the world. Our one desire is to see Russia strong and free. Then we will retire and watch the Russian people work out their own destinies."

## BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, August 9th.

Mr. G. K. Anderson (Unionist) has been returned unopposed for Canterbury.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 10th.

The silver market is unchanged.

## WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their weekly silver report, state:—The price was unchanged during the week.

Shanghai exchange rose three farthings to-day to 46/10d.

LONDON, August 11th.

The price of silver is unchanged.

(Continued on Page 7.)

## LIFE SAVED BY BOTTLED BLOOD.

How the lives of fighting men on the battle-fronts of Europe are saved by the injection of bottled blood into their veins was told recently at a convention of the American Surgical Association, Cincinnati.

This blood is known to the medical profession as citrate of blood. Sir Arbuthnot Lane, of London, told the delegates that in the recent German drive in northern France, when the British 3rd Army was forced to retreat, thirty bottles of citrate of blood were captured by the Germans.

"I hope that the foe will use this blood," said Sir Arbuthnot; "perhaps it will make better human beings out of them."

Major W. J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., announced that he had already enlisted 100 persons of pure blood, who will gladly offer their blood for the treatment of American wounded. He announced, however, that it was not the custom of military surgeons to employ civilians for this purpose, as it is preferred to take the blood of men who are slightly wounded and who are convalescing in the hospitals behind the lines.

Colonel Herbert A. Bruce, of Toronto, Canada, reported that he had been successful in 350 cases of blood transfusion during a short period of service behind the lines.





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# A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE. EXTRAORDINARY STORY IN A LONDON HIGH COURT. ACTRESS AND FAMILY FORTUNE.

The extraordinary story of a woman's marriage to a man with whom she was not to live was told to Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division recently.

Counsel stated that Mr. George Wm. Miller, a Bermondsey leather dresser, left his business to his son Arthur, Mrs. Weiss' former husband, and £23,000 in trust to pay him an income. On his death the proceeds of the investment were to go to his widow until her death or remarriage, in either of which events the fund was to be divided equally among Arthur's children when they reached the age of 21.

## ACTRESS' MONEY.

There were exceptional circumstances and a story of a singular marriage in this action brought by Mrs. Augustine Catherine Weiss, her daughter, Miss Louise Miller, and her son, Mr. George William Miller, against Mr. George Solicitor (Woodthorpe, Browne & Co.), Miss Ruby Miller (Mrs. Samson), the well-known actress, and Mr. Benjamin Bridgewater, of Hornsey, for a decision whether they have an interest in certain reversionary interests subjects to the power charge on such interests by Mr. Bridgewater.

Mr. Powell, K.C., and Mr. Hunt (instructed by Mr. F. O. Chinner) for the plaintiffs, Mr. Jenkins, K.C., and Mr. Zeffert (instructed by Messrs. Woodthorpe, Browne & Co.) for Mr. Browne and Miss Ruby Miller; Sir J. C. Butcher, K.C., and Mr. Church (instructed by Messrs. H. Dade & Co.) for Mr. Bridgewater.

Opening the plaintiff's case, Mr. Powell said Mrs. Weiss was formerly the wife of Mr. Arthur Miller, whose father bequeathed £23,000 upon trust for their benefit. Mr. Miller was to receive an income for life, and on his death the income was to go to his widow till her death or remarriage, in either of which events the fund was to revert equally to the children who attained the age of 21. Mr. Miller and his wife lived so extravagantly that by 1913 they had not only parted with their life interest in order to raise money, but had sold the reversionary interest of three children who had attained the age of 21, and who were therefore able to give a legal consent to sale. Of these three Ruby was one. By 1913 the reversions of Augustine, Louise and George William were sold to a money-lender named Mr. Henry Sagar. Early in 1917 Mr. Miller was in a serious physical and mental condition, and was not expected to survive long.

Ruby and Doris being then engaged on the stage, were occupying convenient flats near the theatre. Ruby allowed her parents £2 a week. Olive, who was then 17, wanted to raise money on her reversion in order to go on the stage also. About May, 1917, Ruby visited her parents at Hampstead, and said she had consulted Mr. Browne about receiving money on the reversionary interests, and

that he had said Olive, being under age, could not borrow, and the only thing was for the mother to marry as soon as possible should Mr. Miller die.

## NEGOTIATING FOR A HUSBAND.

Mr. Miller died on June 26th, 1917, and a few days after the funeral Mrs. Miller visited Ruby, and after some discussion consented to remarry. Ruby arranged an interview with Mr. Browne, and a meeting took place at his office. Mr. Browne said if she would remarry he thought he could buy back the reversions sold to Mr. Sagar. Mr. Weiss was on the premises and was introduced to Mrs. Miller, and they both signed an agreement to be married, but not to live together or molest each other. They were married at a registry office, but the bridegroom forgot to purchase a wedding ring, and the ring used was the one given to Mrs. Miller by her former husband. Meanwhile Mr. Sagar had agreed to sell the annuities to Augustus, Louise, and George William for £1,750 the nominal purchase being a borrowed from a foreign gentleman, who had since been repaid. In order to pay the balance a loan of £2,000 was obtained from Mr. B. Bridgewater, in consideration of a promise to pay him an additional £250. The plaintiffs did not dispute this arrangement, but they disputed a further claim to 10 per cent.

His Lordship: Unless there is something outside the pleadings, the question is for whom the two annuities were bought, Mr. Minuto was trustee for somebody.

Mr. Powell agreed.

## STORY OF THE MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Weiss, an elderly lady, in her evidence, said Ruby told her that Mr. Browne had said if she remarried it would prevent Mr. Sagar getting the last £2,000, and would save that money for the children. He also said that he knew of a marriage ceremony for about £10. She thought it was dreadful to enter into such a marriage of convenience, but eventually she consented.

Was the gentleman named?—No, but she said he was a French gentleman. Plaintiff further said she gave her consent the day after her husband's funeral. She and her youngest daughter, Olive, went to Mr. Browne's office, and Mr. Browne said to her, "You look sad. Pull yourself together. It is only a matter of form, and you will save £2,000. You will never see each other." She replied, "If I marry now, I shall not be able to marry again later if I want to." Mr. Weiss was then called into the room, and she was introduced to him. Mr. Browne had told her Mr. Weiss was about 60. They each signed a separate paper not to molest each other, and Mr. Browne took her paper. Mr. Browne bade her cheer up, and added that some day she would thank him for doing her a good turn.

Did you have any conversation with Mr. Weiss?—No, we just sat there and spoke about the war. I wanted to explain that this marriage was to get the £2,000, but Mr. Browne would not let me speak. Witness, continuing, said Mr. Browne suggested that the death of her husband should not be advertised, lest Mr. Sagar should see the intimation, Mrs. Weiss would not marry him unless

Olive remarked, "What about my money?" Whereupon Mr. Browne said, "Well, Olive, I am afraid I shall have to find a husband for you as well. You do not get your money till you are 21." Olive answered, "I do not want a husband; I want some money." On June 18th she and Mr. Weiss were married at a registry office. Afterwards Mr. Weiss asked her if she would like lunch. She replied, "Thanks very much, but I have had quite enough lunch." Then they separated, and had never lived together.

Miss Augustine Louise Miller also gave evidence. Mr. Jenkins called his witnesses. Miss Ruby Miller stated that in 1913 her interest under her grandfather's will was sold to the Royal Exchange. She did not suggest remarriage to her mother, nor did she hear anybody else tell her. She suggested to Mr. Browne that he should buy back the shares from Mr. Sagar.

Cross-examined, she emphatically denied that she suggested remarriage to her mother. Her mother had contemplated remarriage before the question of the reversions came up at all. She connected the statements made by her that she had made the remark that no one had a clever man like Mr. Browne would have thought about a remarriage. The whole thing was so vague, and she was so worried about her father, that she did not trouble about it. She wished to get back her reversion, which had been sold to the Royal Exchange Insurance Company for the benefit of the family, and not for her own benefit. It was untrue that she told her mother at her flat that she must remarry in order to save the children, and that Mr. Browne said he had a client who would marry her. She had promised her father that she would look after the family as long as she could.

## TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Mr. Browne also gave evidence. On May 21st he had a conversation with Miss Ruby and Miss Olive, the latter of whom was wishing to raise money on her reversion in order to go on the stage, and they told him that Miss Olive had put the position before her mother, who had said she would remarry as soon as possible in order to benefit the children. On 11th, a few days after the death of Mr. Miller, Miss Ruby telephoned to him that her mother had been trying to find someone to marry, and asking him if he knew of anyone. He replied that he did not, and did not like the idea at all. After further conversation he said he would think it over. On that day Mr. Weiss, a Frenchman, about 70 years of age, was in his office. Mr. Weiss had been threatened with bankruptcy proceedings, and was concerned in litigation which if it turned in his favour, would benefit him financially. He owned tin mines in Cornwall. He had told witness he was a widower, and was entitled to a large sum from his wife's estate. He mentioned the suggested marriage to Mr. Weiss, and arranged for an interview on the following day. He also telephoned to Miss Ruby with a view to getting Mr. Miller to come and meet Mr. Weiss.

On June 13th witness, Mr. Weiss, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Ruby, and Miss Olive met at his office. Mr. Weiss was not in the room at first. Witness understood that Mrs. Weiss would not marry him unless

she approved of him and thought he would make her a good husband. When Mr. Weiss was called into the room he and Mrs. Weiss chatted together, telling Mr. Weiss about her former husband, and saying what a nice man he was, and Mr. Weiss telling her about himself. When that was over he was told they had arranged matters. It was left to Mrs. Weiss to arrange for the wedding. It was quite untrue that they both signed documents engaging not to molest each other, and gave the documents to him. Some time later he prepared a rough draft of something of the kind for Mr. Weiss, who took it away, and he had not seen anything of it since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Powell, Mr. Browne said he did not know who was the first to meet the marriage. He suggested that it was Miss Olive Miller.

Mr. Powell: A girl of 17?—She is a very old girl of 17, believe me. (Laughter.)

Witness said he saw nothing discreditable in the second marriage. He did not suggest it, but he did find the man who married the lady. Weiss owed witness £250, but it was absurd to suggest witness expected to derive any benefit by the marriage. Weiss was 70 and Miller 58. There was no question of love, only companionship. Weiss and witness treated the subject seriously.

Was it in the ordinary course of business?—I am not a marriage broker.

When the case was called on the third day, Sir John C. Buzith, K.C., said terms had been arranged between his client and the plaintiffs and the other defendants, whereby Mr. Bridgewater was to have payment of £2,350 in cash, taxed mortgage costs, the taxed costs of this action, and also the costs of his solicitor in negotiating the mortgage. The payment was to be in full discharge of all his claims under his mortgage security, and all further proceedings against him were to be stayed.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the other defendants, said a settlement had been come to between them and the plaintiffs on terms which need not be discussed.

## ROMANOFF CROWN JEWELS.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS IN UNITED STATES.

The United States Customs officials are believed to have discovered a plot to smuggle the Romanoff Crown Jewels, valued at \$400,000, into the United States. Federal agents are said to have located some of the jewels, and are tracing others. Two passengers who recently arrived on a Danish steamer were arrested for alleged complicity in the plot and have been remanded for further examination on bail of \$2,000.

When the Danish steamer was nearing an American port the U.S. officials received information that the jewels were on board. Secret service men met the ship before she was docked, and obtained information from several passengers, including a woman described as a Russian Countess, which led to a search being made at the home of an American recently returned from Russia who is alleged to have disappeared.

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## THE WAR.

Following cables were received on Saturday night and Sunday morning Extra yesterday.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## NEW ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

SEVEN MILE ADVANCE REACHED BY ALLIES.

LONDON, August 8th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that, on a front of 20 kilometres, the Anglo-French offensive had reached all our objectives and captured 100 guns and 7,000 prisoners. The advance, which was to a depth of between four and five miles, reached seven miles at one point. The point gained being immediately in front of Amiens, the strategic importance of which is obvious. The attack completely surprised the Germans and has upset whatever plans they had formed. The result may be taken as an indication of the complete change in the military position which has occurred recently.

## ALLIES TAKE 14,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 8th. 3.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our progress on the battle front continues. The French have taken Fresnoy-en-Tau. The British are now eastward of Le Mesnil and Caix. The enemy is vigorously resisting northward of the Somme.

There was fighting between Chipilly and Morlancourt.

The Allies have captured upwards of 14,000 prisoners. The number of guns captured is not yet estimated.

The enemy continued to evacuate his rearward positions in the Lys Valley, and his line was advanced between the Lys and Bourre river, north-westward of Arras, to a maximum depth of 2,000 yards.

We hold Locun, Le Cornet, Malo, and the line between Le Pœulx and Le Pœulx.

We advanced our line a short distance to a depth of a thousand yards from northward of Kemmel, taking over 30 prisoners.

## AN ADVANCE OF ELEVEN MILES.

LONDON, August 8th. 2.05 p.m.

The Franco-British advance, which continues, has reached a maximum depth of 11 miles.

Cavalry, armoured cars and tanks are proceeding the infantry, and have arrived within a mile of Chaulnes junction.

Ten thousand prisoners so far have been counted.

## GERMAN FRONT LINE SMASHED UP.

LONDON, August 8th. 11.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—This morning's battle developed a success the strategic consequences of which cannot yet be measured.

The tanks drove the enemy from trench positions and machine-gun posts and enabled our infantry to establish themselves.

Our barrage was wonderful, the German front line being smashed up by a few minutes' gunfire.

Our Corps captured 2,000 prisoners early in the morning, and one division had counted nearly 1,000 prisoners by six o'clock.

## RUPPRECHT'S DIVISIONS BADLY CUT UP.

The 27th, 108th, and 43rd Divisions belonging to Prince Rupprecht's Army suffered very heavily whilst the 107th, which only came into line last night, was badly cut off.

Our casualties, considering the importance of the operations, were very light.

By 7.30 a.m. the tanks had cleared out the enemy from Cerisy, and our artillery had pushed forward so rapidly that the old front line within twenty minutes.

By 11.15 we entered Bayenwillers.

## ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK IN VAIN.

The enemy's only determined stand was made around Morlancourt, where heavy fighting is in progress.

Throughout the day the enemy counter-attacked several times, but without result.

## GERMANS INDICATE CONTINUING RETREAT.

LONDON, August 8th. 6.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—Our air squadrons did good work reconnoitering and harassing the retreating enemy.

The prisoners are mostly of a good type of soldier and are representative of some of the best elements of the German Army.

Our total casualties, including walking and slightly wounded, are only about three-fifths of the number of prisoners counted up to three o'clock yesterday.

This morning the French and British resumed the battle in fine weather and under excellent campaigning conditions.

The Germans are blowing up ammunition dumps and burning stores, freely indicating their preparations to continue the retreat.

## HAIG'S BLOW PART OF STRATEGIC PLAN.

LONDON, August 8th. 7.45 a.m.

The heavy blow delivered by Sir Douglas Haig yesterday is regarded not as an attempt to hack through, but as part of a great strategic plan which Marshal Haig is carrying out. Not that he has initiative in the purpose of further relieving Amiens and recovering perfect freedom for manoeuvre, Marshal Haig, by maintaining an offensive pressure on the Germans, not merely embarrasses them in a desperate delay in

the battle they are fighting on the Vesle in order to secure their retreat across the Aisne, but is threatening their general position, for if pushed far enough in yesterday's attack it may compel the withdrawal of the enemy from the apex of the Morlancourt salient, which threatens both Paris and Amiens.

Such a development, however, is a pure speculation at the present stage.

The results already gained are of a sufficiency remarkable in themselves, in view of the waterlogged ground, and the fact that the enemy was completely surprised in the sector in which he fought hardest to conquer, and which, as his recent counter-attack on the Ancre showed, he regarded as most important.

Much gratification is expressed in London and Paris at entrusting Field-Marshal Haig with the command of the operation, showing a new development in the principle of unity of command.

## "WE ARE SMASHING THROUGH."

Mr. Lloyd George, arriving at Cardiff last night, en route to the Eisteddfod, read a telegram he had just received to a huge crowd on the platform, remarking, "We are smashing through."

## BRITISH AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, August 8th. 9.40 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We dropped over 17 tons of bombs in the daytime on the 14th inst., with good effect.

Fifteen hostile machines were brought down and seven were driven down out of control.

Two British machines are missing.

Bad weather hampered operations during the night. A ton of bombs were dropped. One of our night-fliers is missing.

## "STIFF FIGHT RAGING."

LONDON, August 8th. 9.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at noon today, states:—The British and French are attacking on a front of approximately 25 miles between Albert and Montdidier.

A stiff fight is raging on the outskirts of Morlancourt. The first line of objectives had fallen by eight o'clock this morning.

## THE ENEMY SURPRISED.

LONDON, August 8th. 12.10 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Operations were begun this morning on the Amiens front by the French First Army under General Debeny and the British Fourth Army under General Rawlinson, and are proceeding satisfactorily.

The Allied troops "assembled under cover of night unobserved by the enemy, and at the hour of assault, French, Canadian, Australian and English Divisions, assisted by a large number of British tanks, stormed a front of over 20 miles from the Aisne to the neighbourhood of Morlancourt.

The enemy was surprised.

We rapidly progressed at all points.

At an early hour our first objectives were reached on the whole front.

During the morning the infantry's advance continued actively, assisted by British cavalry, light tanks and motor machine-gun batteries.

The German resistance was overcome at certain points, after sharp fighting.

Many prisoners and guns were captured.

## IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The French gallantly attacked and crossed the Aisne, and, despite opposition, carried the hostile defences.

The greater part of our final objectives northward of the Somme were gained before noon.

In the neighbourhood of Chipilly and southward of Morlancourt the enemy offered a prolonged resistance, but finally our troops broke down the resistance and gained their objectives.

The gallantry and dash of the Allied infantry southward of the Somme during the afternoon gained the final objectives on the whole front.

Assisted by light tanks and armoured cars, the cavalry passed through the infantry and beyond the objectives. Riding down German transport and limbers in retreat, they surrounded and captured villages, taking many prisoners.

We reached the general line Pressieres-Roxavillers-Bancourt-Caix-Framerville-Chipilly, and westward of Morlancourt.

It is impossible to estimate the number of prisoners, guns and material, but several thousand prisoners were taken, and many guns.

## OBJECTIVES GAINED IN TWO HOURS.

LONDON, August 8th. 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that General Rawlinson commands the Fourth Army. The attack is progressing satisfactorily at Moreuil and Morlancourt.

Prisoners captured already number several thousands.

All our objectives were gained in the first two hours.

The position on the Western Front is now regarded to be more favourable than it has ever been.

## BRITISH CAPTURE HARBONNIERES.

LONDON, August 8th. 9.40 p.m.

The British have captured Harbonnieres, six miles east of Villers-Bretonneux.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 8th. 12.35 a.m.

A German wireless official communiqué states:—Between the Ancre and the Aisne the enemy forced his way into our positions.

## HALF A MILLION ALLIED TROOPS ENGAGED.

PARIS, August 8th.

The French advanced south-east of Amiens to the assault without artillery preparation and found the enemy in the act of being relieved and utterly unable to withstand the onslaught.

Most violent fighting raged at Hangard and Morlancourt, the advantage remaining with us.

It is estimated that the British and French troops participating total a quarter of a million infantry, or half-a-million of all arms.

## FRENCH FRONT.

## THE INVADER SMASHED.

PARIS, August 8th.

Gen. Petain, in an Order to the troops, says:—After four years your efforts and trials are beginning to bear fruit. The invader has been smashed in his fifth attempt to withdraw, his man-power is diminishing, and his morale is tottering.

He concludes, "Your tenacity and bravery will compel victory."

## EVERY REASON FOR CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, August 8th. 8.40 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 8 o'clock last evening, states:—The battle on the Aisne line is progressing well on the whole front of the attack. Our troops have established themselves on the plateau overlooking the Aisne Valley from the east, and are deploying thereon for a continuation of the attack.

There is every reason for confidence. It must be remembered that a series of important local operations were carried out on this front between August 2nd and August 5th which were most successful in pushing back the Germans and taking prisoners. General Debeny since then has not relaxed the pressure, with the result that he held the banks of the Aisne from its branches to and beyond Fragaucourt when the attack began to-day.

## ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

PARIS, August 8th.

A communiqué states:—There is no change on the battle front.

South of the Somme there was some enemy artillery firing at night-time.

Enemy raids in Champagne, in the regions of Fromont, Mont Sanson, and Souain, were repulsed.

## BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, August 7th.

The long-range bombardment of Paris was again resumed to-day.

## AMERICANS GAIN GROUND.

LONDON, August 8th.

An American official communiqué says:—We gained ground northward of the Vesle.

## FRENCH ATTACK AT AMIENS CONTINUED.

PARIS, August 8th.

A communiqué states:—The attack we began this morning south-east of Amiens in conjunction with the British continues under good conditions.

The details are published in the British communiqué.

## ENEMY LINE OF RETREAT THREATENED.

LONDON, August 8th. 8.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—Despite the bad weather, General Petain is continuing his advance and has already pushed a sufficient force across the Vesle to hold the bridgeheads on the right bank.

The enemy risks having his line cut through at the weakest point, severing the north-western end of the plateau from the strongly-held ridges to the east, thus threatening the direct line of retreat across the Aisne of the force now holding the ridges. The tendency in that direction is an enlargement of the front at La Neuville, north of Rheims.

It will be instructive to see the enemy's view of these threats as indicating his strength, and anything confirming the impression of a German shortage of men may have considerable weight in determining strategy.

It is significant that the universal theme in the letters found on the captured prisoners is the weakness of their companies, suggesting a reason for the weakening of the German resistance, which, if confirmed, would countenance adventurous methods. In the Americans General Petain has the very instrument for adventure.

A prisoner, asked why he had not surrendered sooner, replied, "The Americans are madmen. We dare not surrender sooner."

From Braisne to beyond Bazoches the Rheims-Soissons road runs to the north of the river and railway. The troops that crossed this sector have rushed the advance as far as this highway and have defeated an enemy counter-attack which was repeated twice.

## FRENCH AERIAL RECORDS.

PARIS, August 8th.

One hundred and thirty-eight aeroplanes were brought down in July, and 184 were seen to fall disabled in the German lines.

Our aeroplanes in July set on fire 49 enemy captive balloons. Our bombing planes in July dropped 194 tons of projectiles in the daytime and 358 tons at night on the Marne bridges and enemy troops south of the Aisne and on stations in the region of Laon, Hirson and Reims.

## [THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

## ALLIED TROOPS ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, August 8th.

A Havas Agency message states:—The activity of the Allied troops on the French Front is far from slackening. While local actions took place on the Vesle, which was crossed at some points yesterday, despite violent counter-attacks, and an advance was realised north of Rheims, an attack was launched south and east of Amiens and is now in progress.

Special mention in General Orders has been given to the French tanks by General Petain, who says: "Since the beginning of April the tanks took part in 30 engagements and two pitched battles and proved to be of great attacking value. The tanks, after stopping the enemy, broke through his lines on June 11th and July 18th."

## Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GERMAN EXPLOSIVE FACTORIES BOMBED.

LONDON, August 8th.

A communiqué issued by the Air Ministry says:—Our aeroplanes successfully attacked explosive factories at Rombach, obtaining good results.

All our machines returned.

## Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

## AUSTRIAN ATTACKS RENEWED.

LONDON, August 8th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—In Albania, the Austrians, yesterday evening and today, renewed their violent attacks against our new front. They were everywhere repulsed.

We took 130 prisoners.

## General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

## AUSTRO-GERMANS INVADING CHINA.

HARBIN, August 8th.

Another Siberian Government has been formed at Omsk, thus isolating the Vladivostok Government, which consequently is strengthening the position of General Horvath in Eastern Siberia.

General Horvath is sending reinforcements to General Semenov, who is threatened with being cut off by the Austro-Germans, who are invading China.

The Austro-Germans number 12,000, and the Bolsheviks between Nikolai and Kharbarovsk number 6,000, and both are daily strengthening their positions.

## JAPANESE PREMIER COUNSELS PREPAREDNESS.

TOKYO, August 8th.

Premier Terauchi, in an interview, said that conditions might arise under which it would be necessary for the Allies to despatch additional troops to Siberia, and that the country must be prepared for any emergency.

## BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, August 8th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Government has decided to give the signatories to the Brussels Sugar Convention six months' notice of their intention to resume complete liberty of action in respect of their policy in regard to sugar.

It will be recalled in this connection that Great Britain in 1913 withdrew from the Convention, and gave a pledge that preference to British sugar would not be given without six months' notice to the signatories.

## PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, August 8th.

Parliament has adjourned to October 15th.

## KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, August 8th.

Lieutenant Lamb, son of Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, has been killed in action.

## LABOUR DELEGATION DENIED PASSPORTS.

LONDON, August 8th.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Executive in London yesterday considered documents received from the Austro-German Socialists and appointed a Delegation of four to go to Switzerland to confer with the Dutch Socialist Troelstra regarding the accuracy of the documents.

Subsequently, it was announced that the War Cabinet had refused to issue passports to the Delegation.

## FIFTY THOUSAND ULSTER RIFLES.

LONDON, August 8th.

Mr. Shortt announced in the House of Commons that the Government expected to get 50,000 Ulster rifles without trouble, but that it meant to get them all the same.

## AMERICAN MEAT INDUSTRY.

## COMMISSION RECOMMENDS GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.

The Federal Trade Commission recommends the Government acquisition and control of the principal stock-yards and cold storage plants in the United States in order to destroy the monopoly exercised by the five big meat companies of Chicago.

The Commission also recommends the Government acquisition of the railway cars used in the meat industries.

The Commission points out that the big American packers control more than half the meat on which the Allies are dependent.

## AN ACCEPTABLE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt announced that a Government Committee was sitting and endeavouring to shape an acceptable Home Rule Bill.

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

## HELFFERICH REPORTS TO KAISER.

LONDON, August 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Copenhagen says Dr. Helfferich has arrived in Berlin to report to the Kaiser and the Chancellor on the situation in Russia.

## ALLIED TROOPS OPPOSED BY 8,000.

LONDON, August 8th.

The Allied landing at Archangel was accomplished without casualties and was assisted by the White Guards.

On August 4th, the Bolsheviks, who had withdrawn across the Dvina, were shelled out of their positions.

The hostile forces number 8,000, of which 6,000 are workmen, 1,300 armed Maximists, 400 Lays and 900 Germans.

The Allies captured large quantities of rolling-stock, stores and two heavy batteries.

The German forces north of the Gulf of Finland are estimated to number 50,000, mostly of an inferior type, which are concentrating for an advance on the Murman Railway, where there has already been some skirmishing.

A supplementary message states: that the Allies are pushing forward rapidly from Archangel along the railway to Vologda.

## GERMANY'S MONSTROUS EXACTIONS.

LONDON, August 7th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that from November, 1914, to November, 1917, the Germans had levied war contributions of 2,330,000,000 francs on Belgium, besides enormous fines on localities, firms and individuals.

These monstrous exactions must certainly be taken into account when peace terms are being arranged.

## GROSS IMMORAL HERESY.

## ABYSS BETWEEN ALLIES AND CENTRAL POWERS.

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, replying to pacifists, said that the true obstacle to peace was that educated Germans unitedly upheld the gross immoral heresy that the policy of universal domination was the true policy of any nation wishing to be great. (Cheers.)

The heresy originated from the facile war successes of Germany, and the way to eradicate it was to show Germany that war did not always lead to success.

Germany had visibly practised these abominable doctrines and no German statesman had ever unambiguously declared any intention of restoring Belgium and making reparation to Belgium, which even the most extreme pacifist in the House of Commons was determined should be done.

The carrying out of the German theories was even more strikingly exemplified on her eastern frontier, where she was steadily and remorselessly endeavouring by every means to bring peoples under her economic and military domination.

For example, Germany came to Finland as a liberator, and next to being enslaved by Germany—(laughter and cheers)—Finland was now in the grip of Germany, who insisted on dictating the kind of Government Finland should have, had stripped her of her copper and other materials, had garrisoned her and had attempted to use her against Russia and the Allies. Germany had so cynically and audaciously re-arranged the map of Eastern Europe regardless of national or ethnic limitations, but without German support the whole fabric would fall to pieces, and no conceivable of the Allies tolerating any peace which would leave that state of things unremedied and thereby enable enormously to increase the German power for waging a future war.

Mr. Balfour dwelt on the crushing German methods in Roumania and animatedly contrasted the British and German methods in the territories each had invaded and occupied. He showed how the British occupation of Mesopotamia had led to more corn being grown than for centuries, how Palestine was unprecedently prosperous, and also the great improvements in the former German colonies, whereas Poland and Belgium were converted into deserts.

The German Government's action had not revealed the slightest symptom of making a peace discussion fruitful. The abyss between the Allies and the Central Powers was unbridgeable and hardly to be bridged. He asked the pacifist group if they wished to return the African Colonies to present-day Germany. That would mean giving German submarine bases on all the world's great trade routes, a tyrannical Government over the natives and deliberate creation of a great black army in Central Africa.

Regarding the last







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